

## **BAY CITY AREA TRANSPORTATION STUDY (BCATS)**

Technical Committee Minutes - December 8, 2009

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### **Call To Order:**

The meeting was called to order at 1:00 p.m.

### **Those present were:**

Dave Engelhardt, BCATS staff; Dirk Westbury, BCATS staff; John Gaydos, City of Bay City; Terry Moulthane, City of Bay City; Dale Majerczyk, City of Essexville; Jim Lillo, Bay County Road Commission; Brandon Wilcox, MDOT Planning, Dave Geiger, MDOT-Saginaw; Rachel Tupica, FHWA; Laura Ogar, Bay County Environmental Affairs & Community Development (EA & CD); Adam Rivard, MDOT-Bay City TSC, and; Cyndi Gaul, Bay County EA & CD.

### **Minutes from October 13, 2009 Tech meeting:**

Moulthane wanted to make sure that the October 13<sup>th</sup> minutes had some clarification to page 1 of the minutes under the Trumbull/Wilder Select Link Analysis section that reflected that the traffic pertained to both Trumbull and Wilder Road, along with the adjoining roads. It was moved by Moulthane, seconded by Majerczyk, to approve the minutes from the October 13, 2009 meeting with the clarification changes. Motion Passed.

*Engelhardt wanted to go out of agenda order to discuss agenda item #10.*

### **Bay Area Chamber of Commerce Projects:**

Engelhardt said that he's having a hard time writing a response letter to the Chamber of Commerce regarding their request for support on their list of special projects. At the April 7, 2009, Mike Seward of the Bay City Chamber of Commerce addressed the BCATS Technical Committee Meeting to discuss gaining support from the group for five special projects. At the April 7<sup>th</sup> meeting Engelhardt stated that the BCATS Technical Committee did not have the authority to give support for these projects and that after more discussion and clarification that the BCATS Technical Committee may be able to request favorable support from the BCATS Policy Committee. However, at that time he didn't feel that enough information had been provided or is available to make any decision regarding support for the five projects. Since that meeting the Chamber of Commerce is awaiting a written response from BCATS. Ogar asked if there was a way to support the Chamber projects without effecting other BCATS projects. Gaydos suggested that the BCATS group doesn't need to respond because they haven't received a request in writing or clarification or additional information on the five special projects. Engelhardt discussed that the Chamber is asking for changes and improvements that will effect a variety of transportation agencies. Engelhardt said that the Chamber was in the process of procuring earmarks to fund their five projects. Geiger explained that any transportation project earmarks would take away from local funds. Ogar feels that the Chamber deserves some sort of response, even if it's not one of support. Ogar would like to see a one page letter sent to the Chamber that gives them some sort of direction. Majerczyk said that BCATS did tell the Chamber the steps that they would need to take during the April 7<sup>th</sup> meeting. However, the Chamber didn't seem responsive to any of the direction being offered by BCATS. Geiger said that the Chamber projects aren't priority projects. Rivard pointed out that even if the Chamber gets earmarked funds for their projects, the local agencies involved will have to come up with additional funds or matches. Rivard stated that as a rule, MDOT does not endorse earmarks. Lillo said that the Chamber hasn't even looked into the costs for their five projects, they have no estimates. Ogar felt that it was important for BCATS to let the Chamber know that they need to get cost estimates, road studies, right-of-way information, travel times and anything else that would give the Chamber direction. Engelhardt will attempt to write a one page response that will give the Chamber some direction in this matter. Gaydos will help Engelhardt with the response letter to the Chamber.

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### **New Federal Highway Bill Update:**

Tupica said that there's nothing new to report regarding the new Federal Highway Bill. There has been discussion about another stimulus bill, however nothing has been approved. The extended Authorization Bill ends on December 18, 2009 and there is no new bill in place.

### **ARRA Update:**

Engelhardt gave an update and explained that he is looking at the possible cost savings on some of the ARRA projects. The deadline to have the GI for any ARRA projects into the state is set for December 31, 2009. There is a last opportunity date that will be taking place around January 16, 2010, for any ARRA funds that may still be available. If there's a re-allocation of a project it will still have to be obligated by March 2, 2010. The projects have to be ready to go out for bid at the time of submission.

### **BCATS FY 2008-11 TIP Amendments (MDOT):**

Engelhardt provided a list of the various MDOT amendments for the BCATS FY 2008-11 TIP. A brief discussion ensued.

A motion was made by Lillo, seconded by Majerczyk, to favorably recommend to the BCATS Policy Committee to approve the MDOT TIP Amendments. Motion Passed.

### **BCATS 2011 - 14 TIP Projects:**

Engelhardt provided committee members with a handout of the funding totals available and projects currently set by year for the new BCATS 2011-14 TIP. Engelhardt asked that everyone review the list and provide other projects with cost estimates to be included to allocate all of the STUL funds available for BCATS from 2011-2014. Projects brought forth included: **Johnson St** from Center to Columbus; **Lincoln St** from 22<sup>nd</sup> to Fremont; **North Union Rd** from 2 Mile Rd to Euclid; **3 Mile Rd** from Amelith to M-84; **3 Mile Rd** from Wilder to Midland Rd; **Salzburg Rd** from 3 Mile Rd to Mackinaw. Discussion ensued.

It was determined that these projects along with the 2011 projects in the current TIP would be part of the 2011-2014 TIP. In 2012 STUL funds for Johnson St and partial funds for North Union Rd. In 2013 remaining funds for North Union Rd and Lincoln Ave. In 2014 Salzburg Rd and both 3 Mile Rd projects.

A motion was made by Majerczyk, seconded by Gaydos, to favorably recommend to the BCATS Policy Committee to approve the BCATS 2011-14 TIP Project list, with additions as discussed. Motion Passed.

### **BCATS 2011-14 TIP New Column Requirements for TIP:**

Engelhardt explained that there will be a new column added to the 2011-14 TIP reporting that will require additional information from the ACT 51 agencies. FHWA is looking for more uniform reporting and there is a need to have the total project costs listed in the TIP. Tupica said that by reporting the participating and non-participating costs there would be a better idea of the actual total project cost. This information is to help educate the public about project costs.

### **Asset Management:**

Engelhardt talked about how Act 51 reporting and Asset Management reporting will be merged together into one reporting format. There is an internet reporting tool training session that will be coming in March 2010.

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### **Michigan Infrastructure & Transportation Association 2010 Project List:**

Engelhardt provided committee members with a handout to requesting project information for all the major Michigan Infrastructure and Transportation Association 2010 projects that will be taking place. A brief discussion ensued.

### **2010 Digital Orthophotography:**

Engelhardt discussed 2010 Digital Orthophotography and the funding of such a project. Dow Chemical Co. is very interested in this project and they are willing to put in \$40,000 toward this project including access to parcel information that will be provided by the county. Combined with monies from other county departments fund the 2010 Digital Orthophotography project. He explained that while we won't have the ownership rights to the digital orthophotography, we are purchasing the full usage rights of the information. In the past, BCATS has supported and helped to finance the last digital orthophotography project. Engelhardt was looking for BCATS support once again for a 2010 Digital Orthophotography project. Tupica said that she has an issue with Federal Funds being used for something that doesn't remain in the public domain. Engelhardt explained that we pay for the usage rights, not the actual product. He likened it to purchasing computer software, you pay to use the software not for full ownership rights of the software. Discussion ensued.

### **Non-Motorized:**

Westbury informed the committee that the next 3 trails in 3 Days event will occur in July, as opposed to September as it has in prior years. Also a meeting will be held next week regarding the Bay City connection to the proposed Bay-Zilwaukee rail trail.

### **Project Updates:**

The **Borton Ave Project** had the GI this morning and there are still issues with the railroad crossing and more information is needed from Lake State RR. A March letting is planned with construction starting June 14<sup>th</sup> and Essexville will work with Wade-Trim and Bay City on detour routes so not to interfere with the Woodside /Truman project. The **Wilder/Truman/Woodside/Marquette Joint repair** project is looking at a February letting. The **Marquette Connector project** is complete. **Center Ave (M-25) Project** is done, but there will be some clean up done in the spring. Utility work on the **M-84 Project** will be starting this winter.

### **Other/New Business:**

#### ***Borton Ave Parking:***

It was discussed that on the Borton Ave project, the city may remove on-street parking, which would allow for bike lanes to be added to the road through Essexville.

#### ***MDOT Draft 5-Year Program:***

Geiger provided the committee with a copy of the draft MDOT 5-Year program (2010-2014).

As there was no other business, the December 8, 2009 meeting was adjourned at 3:11 p.m.

Respectfully submitted,

David Engelhardt  
BCATS Director

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U.S. Department  
of Transportation

**Federal Highway  
Administration**

Michigan Division

315 W. Allegan St., Room 201  
Lansing, Michigan 48933

STATE OF MICHIGAN



JENNIFER M. GRANHOLM, GOVERNOR  
**DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION**

MURRAY D. VAN WAGONER (TRANSPORTATION) BUILDING  
425 WEST OTTAWA - POST OFFICE BOX 30050, LANSING, MICHIGAN 48909

January 15, 2010

Mr. David Engelhardt, Director  
Bay County Transportation Planning Department  
515 Center Avenue, Suite 504  
Bay City, Michigan 48708-5126

Dear Mr. Engelhardt:

As you know, creating more jobs and stimulating growth in the economy continues to be a significant challenge for government and the private sector at all levels. To address this challenge, the U.S. House has taken action on a "Jobs for Main Street" bill that would provide additional funding for infrastructure and jobs investment similar to the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act (ARRA). It is possible that the Senate could pick this up for consideration in February with full passage in March 2010. While full enactment of this legislation is still uncertain, the push to move quickly is very evident.

Under the House Bill, most of the provisions we saw under ARRA would be continued. All Title 23 and Title 49 requirements must be met. Total funding is proposed at the same \$27.5 billion level with the same approach for apportionment to the states, and for distribution within each state. For Michigan, this means a package totaling \$847 million. One change is a provision for getting 50 percent of the full program under contract within 90 days. Getting projects under contract (not just obligated) will present a new level of difficulty. Under ARRA, sub-allocated funds were exempt from the 50 percent requirement; whereas under the "Jobs for Main Street" bill, the requirement applies to all funds.

Clearly, we will need to move fast to meet the requirements. Although "Jobs for Main Street" is not yet law, and there is no guarantee, we can begin certain critical actions now to be prepared. Technical work should be started on any Transportation Plan amendments and/or AQ conformity finding that may be needed for projects not already in adopted plans. Work should also begin immediately on necessary Transportation Improvement Plan (TIP) and State Transportation Improvement Program (STIP) amendments. Because of the uncertainty of passage, such work should proceed consistent with the illustrative list approach used in the past. For fiscal constraint purposes in preparation for this potential new program, we have agreed on a statewide funding level

Mr. David Engelhardt  
Page 2 of 2  
January 15, 2010

of \$847 million, which could spread over two program years. For planning purposes, use the amount of funding you received under ARRA as the guide for project selection.

MDOT is reviewing projects that could be under contract within the 90-day deadline and would help the department meet the goals set forth by the Transportation Commission. MDOT is in the process of identifying projects that would be candidates for "Jobs for Main Street" funding. We anticipate being able to provide you with a list of state trunkline projects during the week of January 25, 2010. In order to be prepared to meet the 90-day to contract deadline, the Federal Highway Administration (FHWA) and MDOT would like to encourage illustrative lists for the TIPs and the STIP be completed by March 1, 2010. While we realize the burden that this exercise places on everyone, should "Jobs for Main Street" or similar legislation fail to pass, FHWA and MDOT make no commitments to the dollars or projects identified in the planning for this special program.

If you have any questions, please contact Marsha Small, Statewide Planning Section, Bureau of Transportation Planning at 517-373-9193.

Sincerely,

Susan P. Mortel, Director  
Bureau of Transportation Planning  
Michigan Department of Transportation

Donald J. Cameron, Planning and Program  
Development Manager  
Federal Highway Administration  
Michigan Division

Enclosure

11 " DRAFT "

## Milestone Dates if JFMS legislation is approved by Congress on March 1

MDOT has been exploring what will need to be accomplished should Congress pass the Jobs for Main Street legislation with the 90 days to contract provision. It was difficult for us and seemingly impossible for the locals to meet the 120 days to obligation.

With this in mind we have identified the following draft of milestone dates. Some of the milestones will need to be started before any legislation is passed.

February 15, 2010	Projects received by the MPO Grade inspections to LAP
February 22, 2010	Public Participation begins
March 1, 2010	Legislation passes in Congress
March 8, 2010	MPO begins Tech and Policy approvals
March 24, 2010	MPOs begin transmitting approved TIPs to MDOT.
March 27, 2010	MDOT begins transmitting documents to FHWA.
March 29, 2010	FHWA and FTA begin the review and approval of the TIPs and STIP.
April 5, 2010	Certification and posting begins
April 12, 2010	Project obligation begins
April 19, 2010	Advertisements
May 7, 2010	Awards and AD Board
May 28, 2010	Contract executions

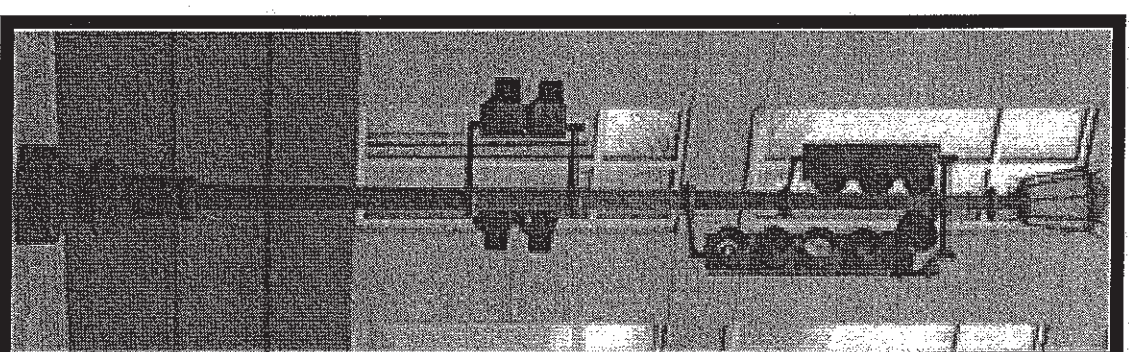
NOT TAKEN INTO ACCOUNT  
LONG RANGE PLAN AMENDMENTS  
AIR CONFORMITY

STICK WITH RESURFACING — NO LAND CHANGES (i.e. 4 → 3)

# Project Request

*April 16th  
FY 2012  
Jim DeLima & Ric*

- Federal Funds Can Be Used Through Safety Programs to Optimize Signals
- 80/20 Local Matching Funds
- Complete MDOT Form 1627 to Apply for Funds
- Time of Return and Crash Data (Including UD-10 Reports) is Needed Among Other Information





# Project Request

- Force Account (Submit Bills for Reimbursement)
- Due Date for the Current Call (FY 2012) is...

**April 16, 2010**

- Contact Jim D'Lamater at  
517-335-2224 or [dlamaterj@michigan.gov](mailto:dlamaterj@michigan.gov)
- Informational Website on submitting projects at

[http://www.michigan.gov/mdot/0,1607,7-151-9625\\_25885\\_40552---,00.html](http://www.michigan.gov/mdot/0,1607,7-151-9625_25885_40552---,00.html)

PUBLISHED JAN 20

60 DAY COMMENT PERIOD

**FACT SHEET**  
**PROPOSAL TO REVISE THE NATIONAL AMBIENT AIR QUALITY STANDARDS**  
**FOR OZONE**

**SUMMARY OF ACTION**

*Proposed ozone standards*

- On January 6, 2010, EPA proposed to strengthen the national ambient air quality standards (NAAQS) for ground-level ozone, the main component of smog. The proposed revisions are based on scientific evidence about ozone and its effects on people and the environment.
- EPA is proposing to strengthen the 8-hour “primary” ozone standard, designed to protect public health, to a level within the range of 0.060-0.070 parts per million (ppm).
- EPA is also proposing to establish a distinct cumulative, seasonal “secondary” standard, designed to protect sensitive vegetation and ecosystems, including forests, parks, wildlife refuges and wilderness areas. EPA is proposing to set the level of the secondary standard within the range of 7-15 ppm-hours.
- The proposed revisions result from a reconsideration of the identical primary and secondary ozone standards set at 0.075 ppm in 2008.
- EPA is reconsidering the ozone standards to ensure that two of the nation’s most important air quality standards are clearly grounded in science, protect public health with an adequate margin of safety, and protect the environment. The ozone standards set in 2008 were not as protective as recommended by EPA’s panel of science advisors, the Clean Air Scientific Advisory Committee (CASAC). The proposed standards are consistent with CASAC’s recommendations.
- The proposal to strengthen the primary standard places more weight on key scientific and technical information, including epidemiological studies, human clinical studies showing effects in healthy adults at 0.060 ppm, and results of EPA’s exposure and risk assessment.
- The proposal to set a distinct secondary standard places more weight on the importance of a biologically relevant standard by recognizing that cumulative, seasonal exposure to ozone harms sensitive vegetation.
- EPA will take public comment for 60 days following publication of the proposal in the Federal Register. The agency also will hold public hearings on the proposal in the following three locations:
  - February 2, 2010
    - Arlington, Va.
    - Houston, Texas
  - February 4, 2010
    - Sacramento, Calif.
- EPA will issue final standards by August 31, 2010.

*Review of Science: Public Health*

- Scientific evidence indicates that adverse public health effects occur following exposure to ozone, particularly in children and adults with lung disease.
- Breathing air containing ozone can reduce lung function and inflame airways, which can increase respiratory symptoms and aggravate asthma or other lung diseases. Ozone exposure also has been associated with increased susceptibility to respiratory infections, medication use, doctor visits, and emergency department visits and hospital admissions for individuals with lung disease.
- Ozone exposure also increases the risk of premature death from heart or lung disease.
- Children are at increased risk from exposure to ozone because their lungs are still developing and they are more likely to be active outdoors, which increases their exposure.

*Review of Science: Public Welfare*

- Scientific evidence shows that repeated exposure to ozone during the growing season damages sensitive vegetation. Cumulative ozone exposure can lead to reduced tree growth; visibly injured leaves; and increased susceptibility to disease, damage from insects and harsh weather.
- Sensitive plant species that are potentially at increased risk from ozone exposure include trees such as black cherry, quaking aspen, ponderosa pine and cottonwood. These trees are found across the United States, including in protected parks and wilderness areas.

*Review of Science: Technical Record*

- The reconsideration is based on the scientific and technical record used in the March 2008 review, which included more than 1,700 scientific studies.
- In this reconsideration, EPA is not relying on studies about the health and ecological effects of ozone that have been published since the science assessment to support the 2008 review was completed. However, EPA conducted a provisional assessment of these newer studies and found they do not materially change the conclusions of the Agency's earlier science assessment. More information on the provisional assessment is available at: <http://cfpub.epa.gov/ncea/cfm/recordisplay.cfm?deid=214003>

**DETERMINING COMPLIANCE: THE FORM OF THE STANDARDS**

- When EPA sets air quality standards, it also must specify the measurement unit, or “form” of each standard, which is used to determine whether an area is meeting the standards.
- For the primary standard, ozone concentrations are averaged over 8-hour periods. The fourth-highest 8-hour value at a particular monitor in the most recent year is averaged with the fourth-highest 8-hour values from the previous two years. This produces a three-year average. To meet the standard, the three-year average must be less than or equal to the level of the standard. EPA did not reconsider the form of the primary standard.

- The proposed secondary standard is designed to protect sensitive vegetation from adverse effects associated with cumulative ozone exposures during the three months when daytime ozone concentrations are the highest. Specifically, the form of this new proposed secondary standard is a “cumulative peak-weighted index,” called W126. The W126 index is calculated by:
  - “Weighting” each hourly ozone measurement occurring during the 12 daylight hours (8:00 am to 8:00 pm) each day, with more weight given to higher concentrations. This “peak weighting” emphasizes higher concentrations more than lower concentrations, because higher concentrations are disproportionately more damaging to sensitive trees and plants;
  - Adding these 12 weighted hourly ozone measurements for each day, to get a cumulative daily value;
  - Summing the daily values for each month, to get a cumulative monthly value;
  - Identifying the three consecutive months during the ozone season with the highest index value, to get the cumulative seasonal index value, and;
  - Averaging these maximum seasonal index values over three years.
- An area would meet the proposed secondary standard if the three-year average of the cumulative seasonal index values is less than or equal to the level of the standard (i.e., 7-15 ppm-hours).

#### **ESTIMATED TIMELINE FOR IMPLEMENTING THE PROPOSED STANDARDS**

- EPA, states and tribes will work together to implement the ozone standards that result from the reconsideration.
- EPA is proposing an accelerated schedule for designating areas for the primary ozone standard. Also, EPA is taking comment on whether to designate areas for a seasonal secondary standard on an accelerated schedule or a 2-year schedule.
- The accelerated schedule would be:
  - **By January 2011:** States make recommendations for areas to be designated attainment, nonattainment or unclassifiable.
  - **By July 2011:** EPA makes final area designations.
  - **August 2011** Designations become effective.
  - **December 2013:** State Implementation Plans, outlining how states will reduce pollution to meet the standards, are due to EPA.
  - **2014 to 2031:** States are required to meet the primary standard, with deadlines depending on the severity of the problem.

## MONITORING FOR OZONE

- In a separate rule, EPA proposed in July 2009 to modify the ozone air quality monitoring network design requirements. The proposed modifications would better support alternative ozone standards, including the 2008 ozone standards and the ozone standards proposed in this reconsideration.
- EPA is not proposing in this reconsideration to further modify the minimum monitoring requirements for ozone.
- The already proposed monitoring revisions would change minimum monitoring requirements in urban areas, add new minimum monitoring requirements in non-urban areas, and extend the length of the required ozone monitoring season in many states.
  - EPA proposed that urban areas with populations between 50,000 and 350,000 people operate at least one ozone monitor.
  - EPA proposed that states be required to operate at least three ozone monitors in non-urban areas.
- There are approximately 1,200 ozone monitors operating in the United States, with about 1,000 sited to represent urban areas and 200 to represent non-urban areas.
  - EPA estimates that about 270 new ozone monitors could be required to satisfy the proposed monitoring requirement. We expect the number of new monitors to be considerably less because of the flexibility including in the proposal.
- EPA is considering comments received on the proposed monitoring requirements and plans to issue a final rule in coordination with the final ozone standards in August 2010.

## BACKGROUND

### *What is Ozone?*

- Ozone is found in two regions of the Earth's atmosphere – at ground level and in the upper regions of the atmosphere. Both types of ozone have the same chemical composition ( $O_3$ ). While upper atmospheric ozone forms a protective layer from the sun's harmful rays, ground level ozone is the main component of smog.
- Ground-level ozone is not emitted directly into the air, but forms through a reaction of nitrogen oxides ( $NO_x$ ), volatile organic compounds (VOCs), carbon monoxide (CO) and methane ( $CH_4$ ) in the presence of sunlight.
- Emissions from industrial facilities and electric utilities, motor vehicle exhaust, gasoline vapors, and chemical solvents are the major man-made sources of  $NO_x$  and VOCs.
- Because sunlight and hot weather accelerate its formation, ozone is mainly a summertime air pollutant. Both urban and rural areas can have high ozone levels, often due to transport of ozone or its precursors from hundreds of miles away.

### *Ozone and Public Health*

- Exposures to ozone can:
  - Reduce lung function, making it more difficult for people to breathe as deeply and vigorously as normal,
  - Irritate the airways, causing coughing, sore or scratchy throat, pain when taking a deep breath and shortness of breath,
  - Inflammation and damage the airways,
  - Increase frequency of asthma attacks,
  - Increase susceptibility to respiratory infection, and
  - Aggravate chronic lung diseases such as asthma, emphysema and bronchitis.
- In some people, these effects can lead to:
  - Increased medication use among asthmatics,
  - More frequent doctors visits,
  - School absences,
  - Increased emergency room visits and hospital admissions, and
  - Increased risk of premature death in people with heart and lung disease.
- Groups that are at greater risk from ozone include:
  - People with lung disease, especially children with asthma.
  - Children and older adults.
  - People who are active outside, especially children and people who work outdoors.

### *Ozone and the Environment*

- Ground-level ozone can have harmful effects on sensitive vegetation and ecosystems. When sufficient ozone enters the leaves of a plant, it can:
  - Interfere with the ability of sensitive plants to produce and store food, leading to reduced growth, making them more susceptible to certain diseases, insects, other pollutants, competition and harsh weather.
  - Visibly damage the leaves of trees and other plants, harming the appearance of vegetation in urban areas, national parks, and recreation areas.
- These effects can have adverse impacts on ecosystems, including loss of species and changes to habitat quality, and water and nutrient cycles.

### *About the NAAQS Process*

- The Clean Air Act requires EPA to set National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) for pollutants considered harmful to public health and the environment. National standards exist for six pollutants: ozone, particulate matter, nitrogen oxides, carbon monoxide, sulfur dioxide, and lead.
- For each of these pollutants, the Clean Air Act requires EPA to set the health-based or “primary” standards at a level judged to be “requisite to protect the public health with an adequate margin of safety” and establish secondary standards that are “requisite” to protect



public welfare from “any known or anticipated adverse effects associated with the pollutant in the ambient air” including effects on vegetation, soils, water, wildlife, buildings and national monuments, and visibility.

- The law also requires EPA to review the standards and their scientific basis every five years to determine whether revisions are appropriate.
- The Clean Air Scientific Advisory Committee (CASAC) provides independent advice to the EPA Administrator on the relevant scientific and technical information and on the standards.

## **HOW TO COMMENT**

- EPA will accept public comments for 60 days after the proposed revisions to the ozone standards are published in the Federal Register.
- Comments should be identified by Docket ID No. EPA-HQ-OAR-2005 -0172 and submitted by one of the following methods:
  - Federal eRulemaking Portal (<http://www.regulations.gov>),
  - e-mail ([a-and-r-docket@epa.gov](mailto:a-and-r-docket@epa.gov)),
  - Mail (EPA Docket Center, Environmental Protection Agency, Mail code 6102T, 1200 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW, Washington, DC 20460), or
  - Hand delivery (EPA Docket Center, Environmental Protection Agency, Room 3334, 1301 Constitution Avenue, NW, Washington, DC).

## **FOR MORE INFORMATION**

- To download the Federal Register notice about the proposed revisions to the ozone standards, visit [www.epa.gov/ozonepollution](http://www.epa.gov/ozonepollution).
- Today’s proposal and other background information are also available either electronically at <http://www.regulations.gov>, EPA’s electronic public docket and comment system, or in hardcopy at the EPA Docket Center’s Public Reading Room.
  - The Public Reading Room is located in the EPA Headquarters Library, Room Number 3334 in the EPA West Building, located at 1301 Constitution Ave., NW, Washington, DC. Hours of operation are 8:30 a.m. to 4:30 p.m. eastern standard time, Monday through Friday, excluding federal holidays.
  - Visitors are required to show photographic identification, pass through a metal detector, and sign the EPA visitor log. All visitor materials will be processed through an X-ray machine as well. Visitors will be provided a badge that must be visible at all times.
  - Materials for this action can be accessed using Docket ID No. EPA-HQ-OAR- 2005-0172.